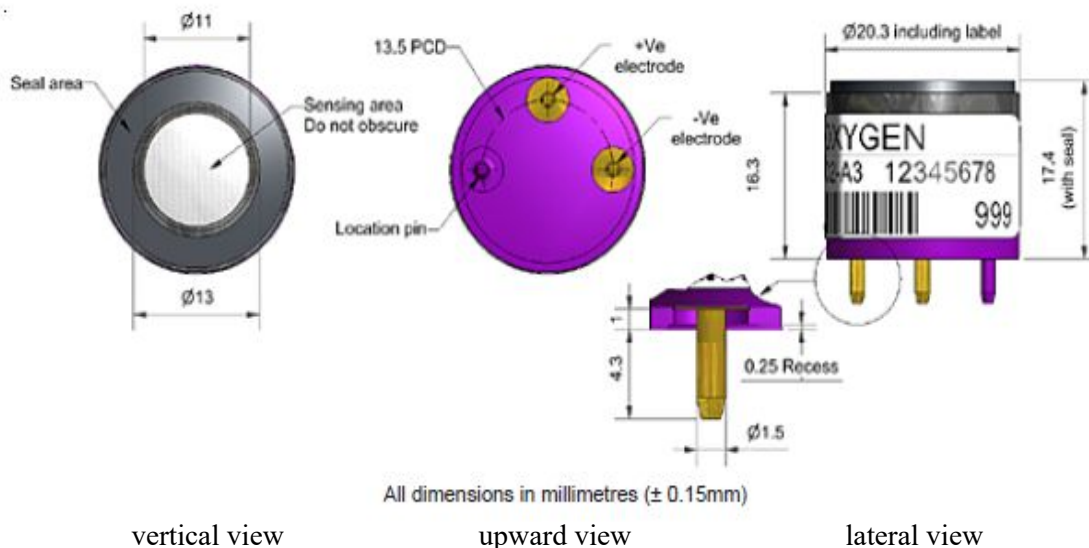


O2-A3 Oxygen Sensor



Figure 1 Schematic Diagram of O2-A3



function

output	Output(μ A) at 22°C times 20.9%O ₂	55~85
Reaction time	From 20.9% to 0%O ₂ ² t ₉₀ time (s) (47W load	< 15
zero point	resistance) Output(μ A) in ₂ 99.99%N at 22°C	< 2.5
current		

life span

Output drift	Change percentage over 3 months	< 2
working life	Output down to 20.9% Number of months _o original output 85%	> 36

environment

Humidity sensitivity	Oxygen change percentage: 0~95%RH,40°C	< 0.7
CO ₂ sensitivity	5% CO ₂ , output variation percentage/CO ₂ concentration 20	0.1
Pressure sensitivity	kPa, output variation percentage/pressure variation percentage	< 0.1

key parameter

temperature range	°C	-30~55
pressure limit	kPa	80~120
Humidity range	Continuous relative humidity percentage (0~99%RH in the short term)	5~95
Storage period	Number of months for preservation from 3 to 20°C (to be kept in a sealed tank)	6
load resistance	Ω (recommend)	47~100
altitude	mm (including foam gasket)	17.4
weight	g	< 16

Figure 2. Temperature Characteristics of the Sensor in Air

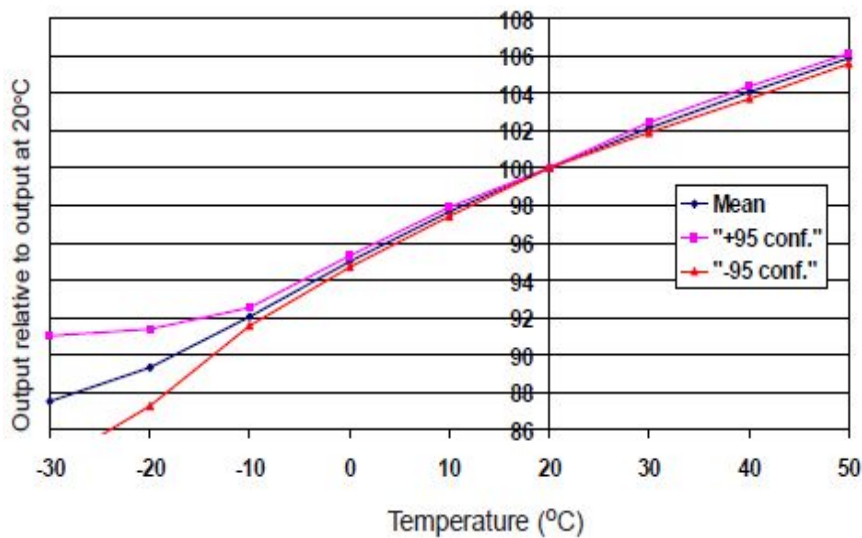


Figure 2 shows the sensor output variation caused by temperature changes in 20.9% oxygen. Figure 2 shows the mean of the outputs and the $\pm 95\%$ confidence interval (see Reference 20°C).

All capillary oxygen sensors exhibited signal variations with temperature. Figure 2 also shows the O2-A3 repeatable 95% confidence interval.

Figure 3 Pressure Transient Performance

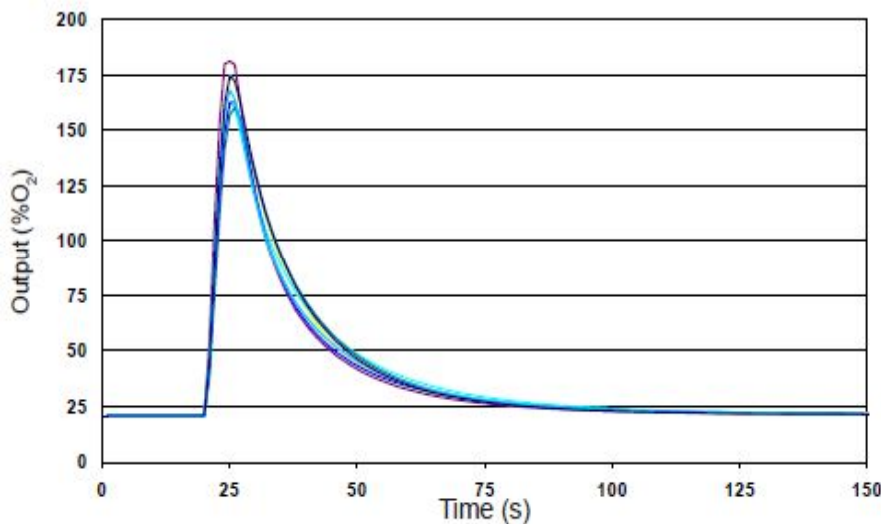
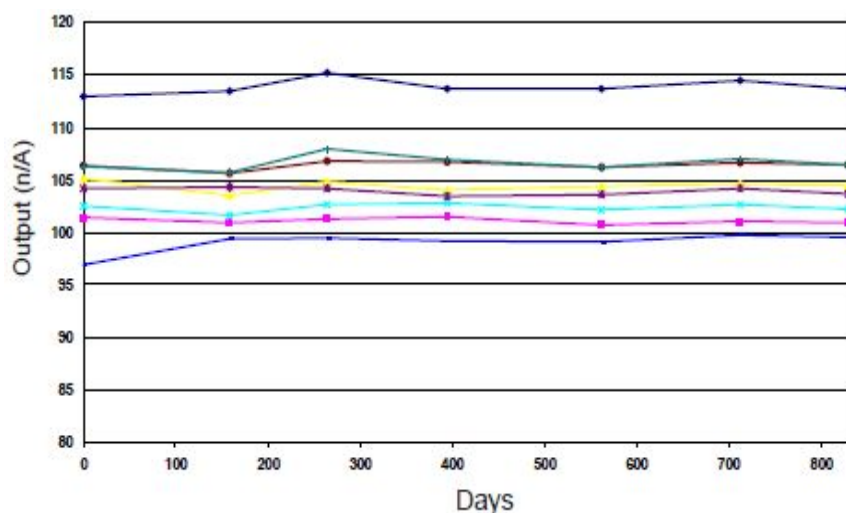


Figure 3 shows the recoverable signal transient process caused by a pressure change of 25kPa. A negative transient is produced by a negative pressure change.

The final output deviation is less than 10% of the pressure change, so a 10kPa pressure change will cause an output deviation of less than 1% (<0.2% oxygen).

Figure 4 Long-Term Stability



The mass flowmeter instrument sensor demonstrates superior long-term stability. No periodic calibration is required as long as the temperature compensation is correct.